KARENS of BURMA

Bre Girls of the Burma Highlands.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

ALTHOUGH the majority of the Burmese have a well-developed civilization, there are hill tribes in Burma whose members are strikingly primitive. Most of them are classed as Red or White Karens.

In the old days the Red Karen never went out without dha (sword) and gun, and in addition had a small sheaf of spears or rather javelins. Now, the guns remain at home, only to be used when there is a death in the village. They are fired then to scare away the disembodied spirit.

All the dead are looked upon as evil-minded or, at all events, malevolent characters, best driven away.

The Karen spears have vanished so completely that the hunter after curios has difficulty in getting them. They are of a very distinctive character, sharpened on one side only, like a knife-blade, with a male bamboo shaft that had a spike at the butt, so that the owner could stick it in the ground when he was hoeing his fields or cutting his crops, and be ready for any stranger.

But the Red Karen remains a heavy drinker. Early prospectors for teak forests used to say that a genuine Karen-ni never went abroad without taking a bamboo on his back, from which a tube led to his mouth. Apparently they could carry their liquor then, inside and out.

In addition to their liking for spirits from the still, the Red Karens are devotees of the spirits of the air, the flood and the hill. Latterly a few have become nominal Buddhists, and some have even founded monasteries and built pagodas, but none of them give up their belief in nats, to use the Burmese word for spirits.

Ornaments of Brass.

The Karen's idea of ornamentation seems to Western eyes to make for anything but comfort. They wear great coils of brass wire and brass rods on their arms and legs. The length of these coils seems only limited by the space available or the ability of the household to pay for the rod, for brass is very expensive.

The total weight carried by the average woman is 50 or 60 pounds, and here and there some manage as much as 70 or even 80.

Burdened with this weight, they hoe the fields, carry water for domestic use, and go long distances to village markets to sell liquor. They brew a great deal of very fiery stuff and sell it to most of their neighbors, carrying it in flagons made of seven strips of bamboo lacquered over with wood-oil, and dispensed in goblets of the same manufacture. The cups are of most generous size. They hold about half a pint, and those not trained to it usually become noisy after one.

The brass-collar fashion does not seem to affect the women's health. There are plenty of active old crones among them and families of eight or ten are quite common. The only noticeable effect is that the women speak as if some one had them tight around the neck. They wear colored scarfs twisted into the hair, jumper coats which slip over the head, have a fashionable V-shaped front and back, and very short sleeves, with occasionally a little embroidery.

The skirts are like kilts, stopping above the knee and striped red and blue. The necklaces are of the usual kind, with cornelians and other stones, coins and beads.

The men are not nearly so picturesque. Near main trade routes they wear the baggy trousers and short coats of the Shans. The remote villagers wear shorts and cane leggings. An attempt at decoration is seen in the anklets made of shirt buttons and kateh seeds (the white seeds of a herbaceous plant), and every man carries a powder-and-shot case stripped to his belt. These are of wickerwork, neatly embroidered with brass bosses and raised scrollwork, and they glitter with wood-oil varnish.

One Clan of Good Farmers.

The Kekawngdu clan occupies a tract covering, perhaps, 150 square miles. They are zealous agriculturists. Every available nook of the valley is terraced for irrigation, which is carried out with great skill and eye for contour. They grow a good deal of cotton and make their own clothes of it. The average height of their country is between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, with peaks rising to 5,000. Their roads are well aligned, fairly broad, and much used, and are considered very good by those who have traveled over hill-roads, though a bicycle would have to be carried for three miles in every four.

Pack bullocks are kept and caravans go down to Toungoo on the railway. On the whole, they may be said to be the best of the hill races in this neighborhood, and they have great game drives with trained dogs.

Some authorities have doubts as to whether they are Karens and want to place them in the Mon-khmer group. Their language, however, has many similarities with Taungthu.

Some distance to the north of the Padaung country—with the small Red Karen State of Nawngpalat intervening—is the Bre tract.

Their country is of a different character from that of the Padaungs. It is a much more emphatic jumble of hills, very high and steep, with exceedingly narrow valleys in between.

The dress of the Bre men is more distinctive than that of the Padaungs. They wear a pair of very short trousers, striped red and white, and tied at the waist with a bit of string. A blanket of coarse cotton serves for a coat, and their long black hair is tied into a knot, just over the right temple, and the rest, apparently never combed, hangs over the shoulders and face. On their legs they wear cotton circlets below the knee, with brass rings to keep the coils apart. Many of them also wear necklets or torques of brass.

The dress of the women varies for the three groups, but the differences are not great. The chief garment is a gaiterine called tibudaing by the Burmese, perhaps more like a poncho, since it is slipped over the head, and has either rudimentary sleeves or none at all. They also wear a short kilt, which reaches within a hand's breadth of the knee, but some dispense with this. It is red and blue in stripes.

Decorations of the Bre People.

The women in the northern section of the Bre tract have brass tubing coiled round the leg from the ankle to the knee, and from above the knee to half way up the thigh. The southern Bre women have to content themselves with cotton coils instead of brass. Both wear large brass hooks or torques round the neck, and enormous ear-plugs are fixed through the lobes of the ears.

They have no head-dress, and their hair, which is unkempt as that of the men, is tied in a knot at the back of the head. They marry very early—the girls at about thirteen, the youths at fifteen weeks of age.

It is an easy matter to determine whether or not a man has a wife. The unmarried wear pebble necklaces which have been handed down from father to son for generations. Some of them are valued at 50 rupees, which is wealth for these hills.

Besides these, large brass rings encircle the man's neck, hang from the ears, and are inserted in the cotton garters on his legs. The northern Bre bachelor adds to these ornaments a twisted bamboo band round the head, studded with mother-of-pearl shirt-buttons or small red and green beads, as a sort of setting to the shards of large green beetles.

All this finery goes to the wife when he gets one, and as a husband he is reduced to a pair of trousers, a blanket, and some unornamented black rings round his legs. A rudely carved wooden comb sometimes replaces the fixed in his top-knot as an ornament, not for use.

Both sexes stain their teeth black, using for the purpose the leaves of a tree which the Bre call Thupu, mixed with lime-juice.

The rest of the Karen tribesmen of these hills form much smaller groups, but they all have their distinctive patois, due, no doubt, to the detestably rugged character of the country.

ARAB WOMEN FAIL TO GET FREEDOM

Females Rank as Vassals or Domestics.

Tunis, North Africa.—When Arab meets Arab amidst the picturesque whitewashed houses of Tunisia, the pair may talk about everything under the eternally blazing sun except their wives. It is against etiquette, for, socially, Arabian women do not exist.

"How's your father?" the Arab may say, but never "How's your wife?"

Feminine emancipation has made no advance here in Tunisia, where the women folk rank as vassals or domestics. They look with veiled but envious eyes toward their sisters of Islam under the modern rule of Kemal Pasha in Turkey, whose order that all women go unveiled is regarded as profane by the older generations here.

There have been many attempts in recent years to bring Tunisian women into line with their more modern neighbors, but always the ingrained religious conservatives of the country resisted the suggestion. For a "roumi" or Christian to enter a mosque is still an unparalleled outrage.

A few years ago the feminist movement came to an inglorious end when a young Arabian girl educated in the French schools tried to address her women folk from a platform in a public square, causing a sensation which is talked about in the harems with bated breath to this day. Then another young woman claimed she was queen of Tunis, but this second scandal against the customs of the country was explained when it was found she had been reading modern western romances which had turned her brain, so the men folk said.

While in Tunis, women have the privilege of appearing in public if they are heavily veiled, even this concession is denied them in the villages of the interior. At El Djem, which is famed for its Roman amphitheater, the wives never appear in the streets unless under cover of darkness, leaving the husband to take the kids for a walk and even to do the shopping at the markets.

Yet in many respects modernism is making advances. Some Arabs only marry once, principally because of the high cost of living, while bachelors are not unknown. The influence of the schools established under French rule is likewise educating the young of both sexes, which may mean that in another decade or two big changes may be brought about.

Book Store Handles Mail for "Drifters"

Seattle.—Among dimly lighted shelves, where Pollyanna, in dog-eared volumes, rubs shoulders with Caesar and Diamond Dick, there is a "home" for wandering men.

Charles D. Raymer, dealer in letters and second-hand books, runs the only "post office" of the kind in the world. It is a place where the men who know the lone trail may have a permanent address.

There the folk in the old country can send letters and know that sooner or later the son or father or brother will receive them—while if they come to the logging camps or construction camps, the mail often would be left far behind.

The itinerant worker must go where there is work, and the sailor must go with the ships.

Eighteen years ago a friend asked Raymer for permission to use his store as a permanent address, and agreed to pay a small fee. The friend still receives letters at the old book shop.

Others came and asked the same privilege. Shifting about the globe, they wanted some place where their loved ones could write and where the letters could be forwarded or called for.

The lumberjack in camp, the fisherman in Alaska, the sailor in San Francisco, all receive their mail with slight delay from Raymer.

Custard Pie Throwing No Grounds for Divorce

Hartford, Conn.—Custard pie throwing may be good slapstick comedy but it isn't grounds for divorce, Superior Court Judge Edward M. Yeomans has ruled. In his unsuccessful attempt to gain a divorce, William Fitzpatrick testified his wife threw a custard pie at his face. Mrs. Fitzpatrick admitted it—with some pride, but denied throwing dishes, hot water and a poker.

16 Chickens From 15 Egg Unusual Freak

Cuero, Texas.—Fifteen eggs set and sixteen chickens hatched was the unusual report made by Henry Frobese of this town recently.

The fifteenth and sixteenth chickens are joined together and boast four perfectly formed feet and wings, and two bodies but only one head and neck. It is the most perfectly formed "freak of nature" ever displayed here.

The eggs, called turkey eggs, are a cross between a pheasant and a chicken, and were sent to Mr. Frobese, an enthusiastic chicken fancier, from California. Fourteen of the birds are perfectly normal and thriving. The "freak" is being kept in formaldyhyde and is on display in the office of Mr. Frobese.

Real Good in Life

For myself I am certain that the good of human life cannot lie in the possession of things which for one man to possess is for the rest to lose, but rather in things which all can possess alike, and where one man's wealth promotes his neighbors.—Spinoza.

Now Is The Time To Let Us Wrte Your Insurance Policy

A. H. Clement, Agt.

'Round Home

by CHAS. S. KINNISON

"The Old Story"

Vacation time was drawing near,
And so I said to Wifie Dear:
"Where would you like to go this year?"
And she said: "I suppose
We'd better go down home again,
To see the folks and Uncle Ben.
But, say—I'll need some clothes!"

"I ought to have a dress or two,
A pair of shoes, a hat—but you
Can make the clothes you're wearing do."
(I'm mighty glad of that!)
"And Mary Jane, your pride and joy,
Should have some clothes—and Junior Boy
Should have a suit and hat!"

And then she adds, with eyes alight:
"That car of ours is sure a sight!"
(And I'm afraid that she is right,
As usually's the case!)
I won't go home in that old wreck!"
(She means, it, too, b'gosh, b'heck!)
"Why, that car's a disgrace!"

In every home, it's just the same;
At least, in all that I can name.
The Summer season never came
When folks would homeward go—
But what the Lady starts to scheme,
To plan, and hope, and fondly dream
Of ways to make a SHOW!

An Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

The Boss Eyes You

HAVE MONEY!

No matter how unimportant your job seems to you, remember the boss eyes YOU. The man who impresses the boss will get the promotion.

The job ahead is for the man who is steady, works hard and is thrifty.

START SAVING REGULARLY NOW

We invite YOUR Banking Business

THINK! BANK OF APPOMATTOX THINK!

"Home of the Thrifty"

"HAVE MONEY" APPOMATTOX, VA. HAVE MONEY

SIX in the price range of the four!

The Chevrolet Six is scoring a sensation! nationwide success because it provides everything you want in a fine, sturdy automobile—*yet it actually sells in the price range of the four.*

for $595 *f. o. b. factory, Flint, Mich*

you can now buy in the CHEVROLET SIX

Six-Cylinder Smoothness

The inherent balance of six-cylinder, valve-in-head design assures the smooth, velvety flow of power that distinguishes the fine automobile.

Six-Cylinder Acceleration

A non-detonating, high-compression cylinder head and automatic acceleration pump give the new Chevrolet Six remarkable qualities of acceleration.

Better than 20 Miles to the Gallon

Chevrolet engineers spent years of research and development to perfect a six-cylinder motor that delivers *better than twenty miles to the gallon.*

Beautiful Fisher Bodies

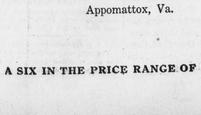
Rare beauty, smartness and comfort are provided in the Bodies by Fisher. Hardwood and steel construction gives them unusual strength and safety.

Amazing Low Prices—Easy Terms

The Roadster	$525	The Convertible Landau	$725
The Phaeton	$525	The Sedan	$595
The Coach	$595	The Light Delivery Chassis	$400
The Coupe	$595	The 1½ Ton Chassis	$545
The Sedan	$675	The 1½ Ton Chassis With Cab	$650
The Sport Cabriolet	$695		

All prices f. o. b. factory, Flint, Michigan

Stop At



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A Complete New Stock of **Standard Quality Building Supplies**

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Modern Excellent Dining Room Fireproof

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Farms of small and large acreage on easy terms and at prices which will never be lower. Home seekers have a wonderful chance to secure farms now that will never come again. See

A. H. CLEMENT

Appomattox, Va.

TIMES-VIRGINIAN

Established 1892

In the Heart of the Dark Tobacco Belt

$1.50 per annum in advance

Notify at once of failure to receive paper promptly and regularly.

Entered at the Post-Office at Appomattox, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress.

Communications must be accompanied by name and address of writer. Unsolicited manuscrip will not be returned unless accompanied by postage.

Advertising Rates: Reading notices 10c line of five words for each insertion.

Classified advertisements 1c per word each insertion.

Display Advertisements — 60c per inch first insertion and 25c per inch for each subsequent insertion.

Legal Advertisements — 75c per inch each insertion for four weeks.

A. H. CLEMENT, Owner.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1929

Appomattox had 70 marriages in 1927 and 63 in 1928; 9 divorces in 1927 and 7 in 1928.

Democratic primary will be held August 6th. Attorney General Saunders says you may vote even if you did vote against the Democratic nominees in the Presidential election. Supt. Hepburn says go in primary and then vote for any candidate you like at general election on November 6th. Mr. Pollard declares he wants no vote that will not support the nominee of the primary at the general election.

Co-Ops To Organize

Organize of the sun-cured and dark-fired tobacco growers of Virginia into co-operative marketing associations in time to handle this year's tobacco crop was urged upon the new federal farm board today by Merton L. Corey, one of the receivers for the defunct Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association.

In a letter to James C. Stone, member of the farm board, Corey predicted that if the sun-cured and dark-fired tobacco growers will pool their crop this year they can count upon net return of from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 more than they will receive if they market their tobacco on the auction floors.

Mr. Corey's letter is as follows:

"Appreciating that you doubtless accepted a place on the farm board in the hope and with the determination that you could render a distinct service in the reorganization of the tobacco growers, I take the liberty to write you with reference to the Virginia situation.

"As substantial benefit under the farm bill can be realized by the tobacco growers only if they organize co-operative associations, efforts should be made in every tobacco section of the country to reorganize the growers along lines which experience has demonstrated is necessary to make them effective and successful.

"So far as the growers of the Atlantic seaboard states are concerned, it is my judgment that such reorganization would make some rather radical departures from the plan which so unfortunately failed three years ago. As to most of these groups, the season is too far advanced to consider any organization plans to be made effective this season.

"There is, however, an opportunity to organize certain Virginia farmers growing a distinct type of tobacco, to-wit: sun-cured and Virginia dark-fired. The former is produced in some five or six counties, and the latter in some thirteen counties.

"You will observe that the 1922 production of sun-cured was 8,162,000 pounds, average price 14c, and 1928 production 5,536,000 pounds, average price 8c. As to Virginia dark-fired, the 1922 production was 49,000,000 pounds, average price 18c, and 1928 production 21, 800,000 pounds average price 10c.

"These figures demonstrate that the agitation for reduced production has been heeded by the farmers, the sharp price decline during the past three seasons doubtless proving the most effective argument.

"There is now a ready market for all the sun-cured tobacco. Despite the reduced European demands because of foreign acreage expansion, there will be a strong demand for all the 1929 crop of Virginia dark-fired tobacco, which is less than half the average production.

"Last year the consumption of Virginia dark-fired was about 10,000,000 pounds more than the production. The holdover stocks reported Jan. 1, this year, show that 2,000,000 pounds less for sun-cured and about 10,000,000 pounds less for Virginia dark-fired, as compared with the same date in 1928.

"Manifestly, if the growers would pool their production this year, they should be able to realize the average price for the years 1822 to 1928 inclusive. I personally believe on account of the sharp reduction they might reasonably expect to equal the highest price for that entire period. Most certainly these two small groups of farmers could count upon a net return at least one and a half million dollars more than they will be paid if compelled to market the tobacco under the ancient loose floor system, with a well-organized tobacco trade fixing the price.

"This presents an opportunity for distinct service and achievement by the farm board in the first few months of its operations. I believe that if encouraged by the leadership of yourself and associates, the organization could be accomplished in time to handle this year's crop.

"This accomplishment would be a help rather than a deterrent to the organization of the growers of the cigarette type, which, of course, presents a vast more difficult problem. When an attempt is made to organize these larger grower groups, I feel sure that your experience has demonstrated as has mine, that regional organizations around distinct types, federated for their sales and financing, must supplant the old type of association. If so, the organization of these two small groups this year will be one step toward the working out of the broader plan.

"The reorganization of the sun-cured and Virginia dark-fired growers should afford the friends of cooperative marketing an opportunity to demonstrate what can be accomplished under the new order of things with the leadership and counsel of the farm board."

Tourist Like Appomattox

Recently I visited Appomattox, Va., as a tourist and found it to be one of the most beautiful places I saw in the State of Virginia.

It is located in a picturesque and historic section and with the fine farming country adjoining, it presents many attractive features to the homeseeker.

I found Mr. H. C. Babcock a very genial host. Mr. Babcock is of northern ancestry and southern proclivities, and he presents within himself a happy blending of the best qualities of both sections. Two fine young gentlemen in Mr. Babcock's employ took me out to the surrender grounds.

If these grounds were placed in the hands of a landscape architect and improved they would be greatly increased in attractiveness.

Respectfully,
O. E. Badger
Indianapolis, Ind.

Appomattox delights many visitors almost every day and in keeping with her hospitality time and pains are not spared in making the stranger feel glad that there is an Appomattox. It is the best asset of any community— the quality of its people. Welcome the stranger and bid him come again.

The demands for a great National Park at Appomattox is not only state wide, but it comes from every visitor from every clime.

Cat He Saved and Dog He Thwarted Bite Boy

Newark, N. J.—Tommy McGowan, thirteen, is through trying to break up fights.

Bobby, a cat, was retreating before the attack of Blackie, a dog, recently, and Tommy picked up Bobby to save him from Blackie. Bobby bit Tommy, and Tommy dropped Bobby and hurried to City hospital to have the wound cauterized.

The next day he was strolling along the street when he met Blackie. Blackie took one look at Tommy and advanced. So back to City hospital went Tommy with a dog bite decorating a leg.

The World Moves

New York.—George M. Bistany, hunter, is going to Africa with the first intention of not returning until he can bring a white rhinoceros alive from the Sudan. It has never been done yet.

Tackles Big Job

Mexico City.—Antonio Rios Zertuche, inspector general, has instituted reform in the police department. For years policemen carried oil lanterns. Now they have pocket flashlights.

LYNCHBURG— FARMVILLE BUS LINE

Lynchburg To Farmville

Leave Lynchburg at 7:30 a. m., 10:14 a.m. and 5:14 p.m.

Six Mile Bridge at 7:45 a.m., 10:30 a.m. and 5:30 p. m.

Concord at 8:00 a.m., 10:45 a.m. and 5:45 p. m.

Spout Spring at 8:05 a. m., 10:50 a.m. and 5:50 p. m.

Appomattox at 8:15 a. m., 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

Pamplin at 8:35a. m., 11:20 a.m. and 6:20 p. m.

Elam at 8:40 a.m., 11:25 a. m. and 6:25 p.m.

Prospect at 8:50 a.m., 11:35 a.m. and 6:35 p. m.

Piggis at 9:00 a.m., 11:45 a.m. and 6:45 p.m.

Arrive Farmville at 9:15 a.m., 12M and 7:00 p. m.

The bus at 12M. and 7 p.m. makes direct connection for Richmond.

Farmville To Lynchburg

Leave Farmville at 7:30 a. m., 10:15 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

Tuggle at 7:40 a. m., 10:25 a.m. and 3:40 p.m.

Prospect at 7:50 a.m., 10:35 a.m. and 3:50 p. m.

Elam at 7:55 a.m., 10:40 a. m. and 3:55 p. m.

Pamplin at 8:05 a. m., 10:50 a.m. and 4:05 p. m.

Appomattox at 8:25 a. m., 11:10 a.m. and 4:25 p. m.

Spout Spring at 8:30 a.m., 11:15 a.m. and 04:30 p.m.

Concord at 8:40 a. m., 11:25 a. m. and 4:40 p. m.

Six Mile Bridge at 8:50 a. m., 11:35 a. m. and 4:50 p.m.

Arrive Lynchburg at 9:15 a. m., 12 M. and 5:15 p.m.

9:15 a. m. and 5:15 p. m., a 15-minute connection with Roanoke bus.

Lynchburg, Buckingham, Appomattox, Richmond Bus Route — Leave Appomattox: East 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. West leave Buckingham via Appomattox: 7 a. m. and 1:30 p.m.

ANTI-SMITH LEADER IN VALLEY SUPPORTS POLLARD

JUDGE T. N. HAAS ANNOUNCES HIS SUPPORT

Harrisonburg, Va.—Judge T. N. Haas, one of the outstanding anti-Smith Democratic leaders of the Shenandoah Valley in the last presidential election and one of the best-known jurists of Virginia before he resigned from the bench two years ago, today announced his return to the Democratic party and his support of John Garland Pollard for Governor. Accomplishments of the Byrd administration, especially in tax reform, together with the fact that Pollard will continue the policies of the Byrd administration, impels him, Judge Haas declared, to enter the Democratic primary and cast his vote for the Williamsburg candidate.

Influence is Large

Judge Haas' standing in Rockingham county, having served for twenty years as judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, composed of Rockingham and Page counties, was a factor in swinging Rockingham county for Hoover last fall by more than 2,00 majority, although John W. Davis carried the county four years before by nearly 100 majority.

His statement, made public is as follows: "I am supporting Mr. Pollard for Governor and expect to vote for him in the primary.

Lauds Byrd Program

"A great deal of good has been accomplished in Virginia under the leadership of Governor Byrd, especially in the way of tax reform, and I would regret very much to see either the primary or the general election result in a seeming disapproval by the people of his administration. Mr. Pollard's election would favor a continuation of the policies of Governor Byrd. I do not agree with the policies of the other candidates with respect to taxation, and that subject I regard as a matter of paramount importance to the interests of the people. Neither do I agree with their opposition to the short ballot, but it is idle to talk about that at this time, as the Legislature of 1932 can make any changes it sees fit to make.

No Regret Over Action

"I have no regret for my course in bolting the Democratic presidential ticket last fall, and would do the same thing again under the same or similar circumstances. I do not see any good to come to the State, though, from turning over the State government to the Republicans. I think it best to continue the Democratic party in power in the State government.

"For a while I thought I would not go into the Democratic primary, but I have changed my mind about that and think it important that Mr. Pollard be nominated."

Judge Haas' desertion of the ranks of the anti-Smith forces in the Valley follows that of former State Senator George N. Conrad, who announced several weeks ago that he had resigned from the anti-Smith Campaign Committee.

"Government Liberalized" Explains Pollard—Replies to Mapp

Launching a brisk drive upon claims by Democratic opponent, G. Walter Mapp, that the Virginia government is more centralized than formerly, John Garland Pollard cited five points upon which he says the reorganization plan liberalized local government.

In answering Mr. Mapp's contention, Mr. Pollard also struck a blow against the Republican platform promising "reorganization of county government and consolidation of counties."

Counties More Powerful

"The State government, as changed since 1924, has given the counties the power which the cities have enjoyed for twenty years in determine for themselves their form of government," he said. "The State, while helping the counties in many ways, no longer has the power to dictate to them their form of local government.

"Second—The reorganization plan provided that counties may raise local issues only after giving the people opportunity for full hearing.

"Third—It provides that no longer can a county issue bonds without a vote of the people who must pay.

"Fourth—It provides that superintendents of schools be named by local school boards and not from Richmond as formerly.

Abolishes State Tax

"Fifth—And, possibly most important, the reorganization by abolishing the State land and property tax, provides that the State no longer may levy upon a man's land, horses, and household goods, this being left entirely to the boards of supervisors elected by the people.

"In view of these measures, it is strange for any one to contend that there has been a dangerous trend toward centralization of government in Virginia."

Regulation For The Protection Of Game In Appomattox County

WHEREAS, in accordance with public notice, the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries held a hearing in Richmond, Virginia, Saturday, July 20, 1929 and considered the regulation therein proposed, and,

WHEREAS, authority is vested in this Commission to promulgate such regulations parts thereof, now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, effective on or after August 10, 1929:

A-19. Game—That, it shall be unlawful to hunt any game with a gun in Appomattox Co., until November 15th of each year, except that any person may kill squirrels and rabbits on their own land as otherwise provided by law.

Any person violating the above regulation or any part thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10.00 nor more than $50.00 and cost of trial or by confinement in jail not exceeding thirty days, either or both.

By order of the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries.

. . . . A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

7-25-2t

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

A Tract of 43½ Acres Near Karl, Appomattox County

By authority vested in the undersigned commissioner by decree entered at June term, 1929, of the Circuit Court of Appomattox County in the chancery cause of L. M. Drinkard vs Peter Smith and John Pankey, I will sell at public auction in front of Appomattox C. H., Va., at 11 a. m., on

Saturday, August 3, 1929

the following described real estate, mentioned in the proceedings:

That certain tract of land located about one and one-half miles southeast of Karl Appomattox County, Va., containing 43½ acres, more or less, known as a part of the Holt tract, and adjoining the lands of E. H. Carson and others, and is the same land divided by said Smith and Pankey by survey.

Small house and tobacco barn, located on Oakville road with water.

Terms CASH.

John D. Easley, Special Com'r.

Bond required by above decree has been executed before me with surety.

C. W. SMITH, Clerk.

7-11-3t

Vote For

ROSEWELL PAGE

For GOVERNOR

Democratic Primary, August 6

State's Trust officer for 16 yrs.
Author of "Government in Virginia."

Trustee's Sale

Of

Valuable Town Property--Brick Residence and Town Lots On Saturday, July 27, At 4 p. m.

The public is invited to attend the sale of the residence and lots of Rachel C. O'Brien in the growing town of Appomattox, Va. A splendid brick house of 9 rooms with water and lights—corner lot on Church St. and Evergreen Avenue. Terms Cash, but reasonable terms can be arranged.

This is a chance of a life time to secure a valuable home at auction prices. Come to the sale at 4 p. m., on the premises at Appomattox, Va.

Now Is The Time To Let Us Wrte Your Insurance Policy

A. H. Clement, Agt.

Peaches And Economy

"SHE'S a peach of a girl!" is a popular expression which young men use in regard to maidens who strike their fancy. And, if we recommend peaches as the economy of this month, we want it distinctly understood that we do not refer to the human, but to the canned variety. The human ones are not famous for saving you any money.

During the last year 395,000 tons of clingstone peaches were produced in their sunny, California home, and it is interesting to know that of this immense number, some 350,000 tons were canned. Naturally, this many tons will fill a huge number of cans, and when cans of peaches are so plentiful their price is likely to be low.

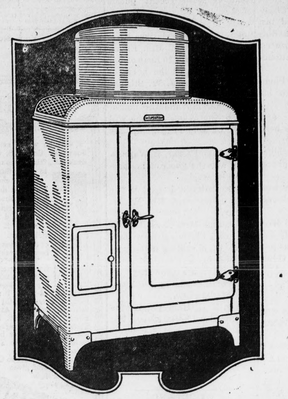
Peaches, both human and canned, have their pretty color in their favor, but the latter variety also offers the convenience of being sliced or halved and all ready to serve.

It is universally conceded, we believe, that human peaches are sweeter and more delicious than anything else on earth, but delicious desserts can also be made of the canned variety. Here is a delectable one:

A New Dessert

Peach Melba: Soften one-half tablespoon gelatin in two tablespoons cold water. Heat one cup heavy cream, add one-fourth cup sugar, one-fourth teaspoon vanilla and one-fourth teaspoon almond extract; add the gelatin and chill. Chill eight canned peach halves. Serve in cream mixture piled on the cut side of a peach half and pour a little of the peach syrup over it. Garnish with chopped nuts.

Continuous Refrigeration



2 cents a day WITH

SUPERFEX OIL BURNING Refrigerator

THIS marvelous new Refrigerator brings to rural homes another "city convenience"--continuous self-generating refrigeration.

In the country home, where sources of food supplies usually are farther away, the need for effective refrigeration is greater than in the city. The Superfex supplies this need at a daily cost so low that it is saved many times over in avoiding food spoilage. And it saves thousands of steps.

From just a little more than a pint of kerosene daily--costing about 2 cents--the Superfex gives continuous refrigeration. Year-around service (12 months) for less than the cost of two months' supply of ice--and think of the convenience -- the health insurance -- the economy.

Come in and see this marvelous refrigerator
Let us place one in your home for a free trial

The Lynchburg Implement Co., Inc.
1211-15 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.